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Pants-Ricking No. 12 near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who layer at with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

A Party of Prosperity and Progress.

The Bryanites tried to console themselves for their defeat at the fall elections of 1898 by attributing it to the war. They asserted that the result of the elections was not a judgment upon positical policies, but an approval of the war. The country had expressed its opinion of the Chicago platform, but had applauded the victories of the army and navy and had sustained the Administration for patriotic, not political, reasons.

There is no doubt that many Democrats did vote with the Republicans, and in this State their aid was necessary. In New York, unfortunately, petty local considerations and prejudices came too near overwhelming the larger national impulses that should alone have prevailed. Since then Tanimany has ruined all hope of Democratic progress in New York.

On questions arising from the war the Republican party can depend upon the support of the same forces that sustained the Administration last full. As to questions of domestic politics, the Republicans will be favored by the great improvement in business. This as well as the war kept the Western farmers in the party and broke the strength of the Populists, and the continuance and increase of the improvement are impassable obstacles in the way of the Bryanites. The Republicans will say as those of Rhode Island said in their platform this week :

"We congratulate the country upon the return of generous and general prosperity. We congratulate the people upon the increase of work and the increase of wages. We congratulate the Republican party upon its leadership and legislation, which have produced these happy results.

Successful in war and successful in peace that is the record of the party which besides being the party of national growth is the defender of honest money.

The Decline of Faith.

Never before has it been so evident as it is now that a sweeping revival of religion is necessary to save many churches of different denominations in New York from falling into a religious indifference which must be destructive of their spiritual vitality unless it is overcome by such extraordinary means.

The closing years of the life of the late Dr. John Hall were embittered by a movement in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to get rid of him as its pastor. His preaching had lost interest for these malcontents, yet in kind and quality it was the same which twenty years before had crowded that church with the greatest and richest Presbyterian congregation in the world, and it had long been peculiarly edifying to the whole Church in its simple and direct presentation of the doctrines of the Westminster Confession. He remained the same, but they had changed radically. Since Dr. HALL's death his church has been unable to find a paster to succeed him who satisfies its critical tastes and comes up to its standard as to this once the most notable and most powceful of Presbyterian churches, is maintaining a comparatively feeble existence.

About a mile below in Fifth avenue the Brick Presbyterian Church, of a long and distinguished history, has been much agitated by the attempts, first, of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and, next, of Princeton University to draw away its pastor, the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, to the secular occupation of a professorship of English literature. He has been more sheeessful in keeping up this congregation than any other Presbyterian pastor in town, and accordingly when he aunounced his predilection for the professorship and his desire to withdraw from the church he was opposed in them by the united session and the whole parish. Dr. Van Dyke, under such pressure, has decided to remain, though we infer from his expression that it will be for a limited period only, he having declared very frankly that he prefers the professorship, and believes he would be more useful in it. This leaves the church in a very uncertain state of mind, and indicates a feeling in Dr. Van Dyke which does not seem to constitute a vocation for the Christian ministry.

At the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, there is much turmed. The paster, the Rev Dr. Evans, has resigned because of objection that the church has not been kept up financially under his ministry. No necusation against his preaching on any score of its orthodoxy or its spirituality is made, but it is said that if has not been of a kind to draw large and paying coagregations and thus assist in the renting of pows. That it was not "star preaching" seems to have been the only complaint, and consequently be resigned three months ago, but the session of the church refused unanimously to let him go. Last Sunday, however, he announced his resignation peremptorily to the congregation, on the ground that he found his "labors as your minister in Camer greatly bindered by the present financial management of the church and by the influences now at work to lessen its usefulness." In explanation he committed the surprising impropriety of reading thus publicly a private letter from Mr. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., the President of the Importers and Traders' Bank undalso of the trustees of the church, to Dr. STRYKER of Hamilton College, asking him, at the unanimous request of the trustees, to persuade Dr. Evays to resign Mr. Perkins said in his letter that the church was not getting revenue enough to pay its expenses, that a large number of the pewholders had given notice that they would not pay cent after May next, and that generally " the people are drifting away." Another trusteeconfirmed this, saying that " rich pewholders are getting out. Among the members of the session, by the way, is Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, and he and his associates have money enough to run the church without help from any others.

The financial drain caused by the distraction of rich men extends to other Presbyterian churches also, for that denomination.

though once the religious home of very much of the wealth of the town, is not now congenial with the social tastes and ambitions of an increasing number of families of the sort; they prefer the Episcopal Church. This is a very important matter, for, as in the case of the Forty-second street church, the test of a paster's use is not now the soundness of his doctrine and his spirituality, but his ability to "draw money," like an actor, a singer or a dancer.

The Methodist Church was formerly dis-

tinguished by its simple, unquestioning faith in the Bible, but when the Rev. Dr. CADMAN, paster of the Metropolitan Temple in this city, declared recently before a great company of Methodist ministers that the absolute inerrancy and infallibility of the Bible are no longer possible of belief among reasoning men," he was applauded. The Baptists have not presented any such conspicuous example of a decline of faith, but it is discoverable among them also. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT probably expressed the frequent, if not the usual, sentiment of Congregationalist minsters when he went even further in his departure from the old theology, and Dr. HILLIS, who is to be his successor in the pulpit of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, preaches vague sentimentalities only. In the Episcopal Church the radical distinct tion in belief and practice between the Protestant party and the Ritualist or sacerdotal party has not produced here the violent agitation which threatens the dises tablishment of the Church of England as a State Church, but it is creating an increasngly wide and impassable gulf of separaion. Meantime many of the Episcopal parishes seem to be substituting philan brony for religion.

All these churches are suffering from decline of positive faith, which began to set in most noticeably after the defection of Dr. BRIGGS from belief in the Bible. Unless their faith revives the downward tendency is likely to increase ominously. It is a very remarkable situation.

A Squadron of Peace.

Admiral Sampson's squadron, which be gan its spring cruise in Gulf waters this week, is only a part of the North Atlantic fleet, but it includes the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana and Texas, besides the Marblehead, Detroit, Machias and Supply. The itinerary from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, includes Guantanamo, where the squadron is due toward the end of the coming week; Kingston, Cartagena, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique and San Juan, which is to be left on May Day, when the squadron will return North.

The contrast between the movements of this command now and a year ago are striking. Then it was preparing for the war which yielded it so much glory and accomplished results so great, but meanwhile was restricted to the waters near our own coast because it seemed important to in nowise menace Spain. Now it resumes after several years, its annual cruise to all parts of the Gulf and Caribbean waters, which have become more than ever the American Mediterranean.

In some respects the spring cruise of the squadron is not on as large a scale as was expected. Circumstances have caused a reduction in its numbers. Not only have the Oregon and Iowa been sent to the Pacific, but Admiral Dewey has needed such gunboats as could be spared, while the Massachusetts, since her accident, has been at the Brooklyn yard, where also is the New Orleans, while the Chicago is required at Havana. But the Newark, which has been under repair, will soon be in the Gulf, and, no doubt, the cruise, with its drills and exercises, will be useful to all that take part in it.

The Inspection of Meats.

propriation made this year by Congress for the Agricultural Department goes to what is called the Bureau of Animal Industry. This name may convey only a vague impression to most persons, but one important duty of the bureau is that of meat inspection; and the extent to which this task s now carried on accounts largely for the

outlay. The matter becomes of more interest since the Meat Inspection bill passed by the Bundesrath at Berlin restricts the importation of foreign meats to certain ports and stations in order to facilitate inspection, while it has been proposed to appoint, under the coming legislation of the Reichstag on the same subject, a German corps of inspectors, who shall go to such places as Chleago and Kansas City, and there examine all meats destined for Germany, issuing certificates that will be accepted as conclusive in that country. It is urged that this would be only an extension of our system of having American Consuls legalize in Germany exportations to the United

States. But whatever Germany may do, there is a good deal of official inspection here already, and it includes all the beef and the greater part of the pork sent to Europe, although not all that which enters into interstate commerce. The last fiscal year's area of inspection took in thirty-five cities, and included 135 abattoirs, besides many stockyards. The inspections covered 9,228,237 cattle, 10,028,287 sheep, 168, 199 calves, and 31,610,675 hogs, making a total of 51,335,398 animals. Of these 104 cattle, 741 sheep, 67 calves and 9,679 hogs, a total of 10,501, were condemned at abattoirs, and 27,491 cattle, 9,594 sheep, 2,430 caives and 60,061 hogs, a total of 105,585, were rejected in stockyards. There were 9,025,201 more animals inspected that year than the previous one, and 15,417,919 more than the year before that. The number of animals condemned at abattoirs was 3,275 fewer than the previous year, but the number rejected in stockyards was 27,247 greater. Of the total inspections for the year 31,213,068 were set down as for "official abattoirs" in the cities where regular inspections are made and 20,121,432 for abattoirs in other cities and for miscellaneous buyers. Here are further statistics of the year's work :

The meat inspection tag or brand was placed on 14,815,755 quarters and bos,014 pieces of beef, 448,477 curcasses of sheep, 217,010 carcasses of sives, 680, 476 car asses of bogs, and 314,563 sacks

The meat inspection stamp was affixed to 4,433,nutton, and 10,145,048 packages of hog products of which 374,131 contained microscopically examined pork.

The number of cars scaled containing inspected

seat for shipment to packing houses and other places was 18,631.

There were issued 55,267 certificates for meat products which had received the ordinary inspection. These covered experts commissing 5,256,714 quar-ters, 67,120 pieces, and 755,814 packages of bref. weighing 339,050,091 pounds, 5,163 packages of mutten, weighing 324,996 pounds; 39,212 hog car-

cases, and 658,564 packages of pork, weighing 244.956.482 pounds The cost of this work was \$400,180.00, which

makes an average of 0.8 cent for each of the 51,385, 398 ante-mortem inspections, besides covering all the subsequent work of post-mortem inspection, tagging, stamping, &c.
The cost of inspection has been growing gradually

less year by year. The average coat per head was 4% cents in 1893. 1% cents in 1894. 1.1 cents in 1895, 0.08 cent in 1896 and 0.91 cent in 1897.

The number of pounds of microscopi cally inspected pork sent to countries requiring inspection was 120,110,356, against only 42,570,572 the previous year; and this was supplemented by 161. 303 pounds for other countries. Again, there were 859,348 inspections of American cattle for export, besides some Canadian, and 418,694 were tagged, with 1,438 rejected, while the actual number of cattle exported was 400,512. Of sheep there were 297,719 inspections, 180 rejections, and 147,907 actual exports. There were also inspections of 177,772 cattle and 64,-207 sheep imported from Mexico.

These figures show to what an extent the work of inspecting meats and meat products has already been carried. It will continue to increase as the industry of stock raising, both for home and foreign consumption, grows.

The Case of the Times-Democrat.

We have been much surprised to observe that our esteemed contemporary the Times-Democrat of New Orleans, which we have been accustomed to regard as fair in fight and sound in logic, is among the foremost among the deluded party of newspapers who have undertaken to help Rear Admiral SCHLEY in his peculiar effort to write away his actual record as a commander in the navy. The undertaking has degenerated largely into an attack upon the Secretary of the Navy, and we will select this passage from the Times-Democrat to show to our contemporary how its passion has led it blindly to commit an act of injustice upon Mr. Long:

"Secretary Long repeats his former statemen about Schler's dischadience of the department's orders in starting to leave Santiago in the last week in May; but he fails completely to shake SCHLEY's ples of a coaling necessity."

Here is SCHLEY's plea:

"Knowing that, as the sea and weather then were, t would be impossible to coal my squadron off the ort, I deemed it best to take the action I did."

The action SCHLEY took was, when wenty-two miles away from Santiago, alhough under orders to go there and ascertain definitely whether CERVERA was there, to order his squadron to turn homeward for Key West.

And what were the facts as shown by Sec. retary Long's letter sent to the Senate under date of Feb. 6, in response to a call for the documents bearing upon the case? They are stated on page 3 of Executive Document C, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session:

"During the twenty-four hours in which Comm ore Scatter signalled that his destination was Ke West and telegraphed the department that he would be unable to remain at Santiago, there were still o oard the Brooklyn between ten and twelve days cal supply, being 040 tons for full steaming in quadron; between eight and ten days' supply, 7se tons, on board the Massachusetts; between five and six days' supply, or 204 tens, on board the tons, on board the Marblehead; between eight and en days' supply, or 702 tons, on board the lows, and 4,200 tons on board the collier Merrimac, from which during the two following days his vessels were coaled. The department had suggested the possibility of a near coaling base, but effort was made to reach it, although Commodore uney had sent the Eagle to Port Antonio for coal. There was coal en ugh to return to Ker West, and therefore to remain at Santiago until further supplies came. He could also have counted on the department sending him a further coal supply

The armored ships, it must be observed, he determining members of SCHLEY'S squadron, the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Iowa, were supplied respectively for ten days, eight days, five days and eight days when SCHLEY turned homeward.

And to what did SCHLEY'S conclusion about coaling reduce the Navy Department More than one-fourth of the entire ap- and the Naval Commander-in-Chief's programme of blockading Santiago? A virtual impossibility. If the blockade couldn't have been maintained during weather such as that in which SCHLEY ordered his ships to Key West, it couldn't have been maintained at att

> The real blockade of Santiago began upon Admiral Sampson's arrival there on June 1. It continued with east-iron rigidity through all weathers until the morning of July 3, when CERVERA, gambling on the chance of catching the American fleet napping in the day, came out to his doom.

The Times-Democrat also should not remain unaware of the character of Rear Admiral SCHLEY'S extraordinary defence of his conduct before the Senate, as it was revealed by the sentence of his used above when quoted in full:

"Knowing that, as the sea and weather then were if would be impossible to coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Suntrage karbor."

A commander who, after the unnatural sluggishness and vaciliation recorded of Rear Admiral Schley's movements, parries with this astounding argument the proof that he had first actually refused to obey the order to hunt for CERVERA in Santiago not only cannot be a safe man to command a warship, but is plainly of a cast of mind that no patriotic or intelligent newspaper can safely accept as the guide of its judgmont.

A Prohibition Gathering.

On March 22 there is to be held in Syrause a general conference of New York Prohibitionists, the formal exercises of which are to be opened by Mrs. Frances W GRAHAM, the "sweet singer" of the W. C. I. U. On the first day there will be an ad dress by the veteran prohibitionist, A. A. HOPKINS, the reading of reports of the State Chairman and State Treasurer, the presentation of a prize to the County Chairman whose county is most largely represented at the conference, and speeches.

The New York Prohibitionists, whose umbers have been diminishing rapidly since the adoption of the present liquor law, have been greatly encouraged by the results of the recent town elections. Tomp kins county, which includes the city of ithaca and which had only three "dry or Prohibition towns at the contest of two years ago, voted "dry" at the a cent election in all but one town. In Dryden, nodicense was carried by 200 umjority. No-license wen in five towns of Wyoming county-Castile, Covington. Orangeville, Perry and Pike, In Yatecounty there were similar Probible tion victories, and great elation prises from them. Dundee voted inchesies by 128 majority, while two years ago sas ons triumphed and hotel licenses were authorized by 331 malority. By reason of these local triumpus the

place next month. Among these are Lewis, Suffolk, Niagara, Schenectarly and Warren. ' in man, he has maligned her,

Although the Prohibitionists deny it intem perately, they have been enabled under the Raines law to secure a more general spread of their views than their "State party could ever reasonably hope to accomplish.

Senator Hanna is a man whose success in public life has been wen by carrying into politics the same methods which he had successfully prac-ticed in large business operations.—Boston Herald. Inasmuch as this describes the ideal of a public man in the Mugwump estimation, a politician of business inspiration, why is no Senator Hanna the Mugwump's ideal of a

The burning of the Windsor Hotel, about the last of the great hotels built non-fireproof, seems to have been the most rapid and deadly of all of its kind. It is a fearful assurance of right building in the future.

anti-imperialists makes that ancient Mugwump, the Baltimore Sun, compare the United States to the lynchers in the South. Hear this "In the sight of the righteous and merciful Maj esty of Heaven what difference is there in the

The insanity that possesses some of the

moral quality of murder when committed by in dividuals and when committed by a government What difference is there in His sight between the retail lynching committed by a mob and the wholesale lynching committed by a nation? Condemn the Palmetto lynching as strongly as it de serves, but let those who do so not undertake to defend the systematic military lynching that is going on in the Philippines. The American peo ple are not to be deceived by cant phrases designed to cover bloody and unrighteous deeds. The Georgia nob have as much right to plead 'duty and desting in their defence as the Administration has in de fence of its slaughter of the Filipinos."

"There must and will be a solemn account ing for all murder, national as well as individual," continues the Mugwump demoniac. It is unnecessary to comment on language that plainly springs from frenzy.

The peace-mark has been put upon the Spanish-American treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain less than eleven months after the beginning of war.

The Prohibitionists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of Sunday, "A Political Effect of the Raines Law," you intimate that the local option features of the Baines law are more satis factory to the Prohibitionists than was the similar feature of the old law, but you are mistaken. Commissioner Lyman, in his report for the year closing Sept. 30, 1897, tells us that twenty less towns had local prohibition under the Raines law than secured it under the old arrangement. Surely a condition like that is not satisfactory to any sort of a Prohibitionist. The writer has mingled with temperance people and Prohibitionists in different parts of the State, and the general opinion has been, not only from party general opinion has been, not only from party
Prohibitionists, but from temperance Republicans and Democrats, that the chances for
carrying the town against license were better
when the vote was a simple, single-handed one
for no license or license excise men than with
the quartet of procositions which are voted on
under the Raines law.

You also say that "the rural Prohibitionists,
therefore, are refraining from attempts to secure radical legislation in their favor, or to extend their party organization in the State."
You are greatly mistaken in one of these assections, and that the last one. Prohibitionists
some years ago ceased attempts to get radical
legislation from Republican and Democratic
lawmakers. There has been no time, however, during the past five years, when more efforts were being made, and that successfully,
to extend the Prohibition party organization in
the State than now. Organizers are working
in several counties, and the party machinery is
being perfected. On the 22d inst. a State conference will be held in Syracuse, further to develop plans and ways and means for extending
the party propaganda.

The party vote has not suffered as you seem
to intimate. It was 25,000 in 1805, to be sure,
and last fall it ranged from 18,383 to 26,538,
an average for the seven candidates on the
State ticket of 10,342; a substantial increase
over the vote of 1881, the year the Raines law
was adopted, so that statute has not had the
tendency to decrease the Prohibition party
vote, as you intimate. HENRY W. WILBUR. Prohibitionists, but from temperance Repub-

NEW YORK, March 13. That THE SUN was entirely right in its facts

as to the Pronibition vote is shown by this uparison of that vote in this State before and since the Raines law:

The Prohibition vote in 1806 afforded no criterion, for then even many of the most bigoted Prohibitionists were constrained to use their ballets for the protection of the honor f the nation and to save their own property The total vote of the State was 1,175,000 in 1805 and 1,350,000 in 1808, and the consequent great decrease in the Prohibition percentage is

For a Mayoralty Election Next Fall.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I read with greasterest to day your leading editorial entitled." Next November," in which you intimate that the Legisla ture should pass a law providing for the election of another Mayor in New York city next fall. The ter rible exhibition of imbecility by the municipal government of this great metropolia during the pasyear excepting the rability to raise salaries, assess ments and taxes, emphasizes the political blunder, may say crime, which was perpetrated by the anti-Tammany organizations at the election in 1897 keep Tammany out, but failed to agree upon who ould go in. Fortunately the only political discord existing now is in the Democratic ranks, occasioned by the despotic rule of the Tammany leader.

It is within the province of the present Legisla-ture to order a new election for Mayor this fall, and I believe that if the fact was known to the people there would be an irresistible popular demand for the passage of such a law. The voters do not know how readily the present administration can be re-PROPERTY OWNER. New York, March 16.

Opera Seat Prices.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nie "The vagaries in the prices asked at the Metropolitan Opera House," referred to in to-day's Sun, are by no means will cost \$5 to hear "Lucia" next Monday, with Sembrich, Saleza and Campanari in the cast, though when the same singers recently appeared in the work (Feb. 25) the price of seats was only \$2.50. 'La Travista' and "Aida" are two other operar which, having been given at "popular" prices, were afterward presented at full rates, and the same re mark applies to "Il Barbiere," though in this case mark applies to "Il Barbiere," though in this case at the more expensive performance. "Rigoletto" was first you at \$5 and afterward, with the same surprise at \$2.50.

At the Metropolitan Overa nowadays it is far more appeals of who is to sing than what is to be sing, specifor of who is to sing than what is to be sing, even the Saturibay much satdlences demand "stars," and as an example of this it may be nountened hat "lobenged" and "Taunhauser," operas which cornerly could always be r had upon to draw full nonzes no matter who sang in them, were recently heard by two of the smallest and/ences of the scassin, amply because certain favorite artists were not in lice cast. thin cast.

The question of prices will no doubt adjust itself in time. It certainly does seem absent to charge as much for "La Traviata" or "Rigoletto" with a single star as for "Les fluguenots" or "Die Götterdaumering" with fixe or six.

New York, March 16, Young Women at Balls.

To THE Engrou or THE SUN-Sir: A and B have a secusaion on a point of etiquette. The point in mestion is, whether a young woman who attends a on of having some fun, finding an escort there, is tion of having some four, finding an excurt there, is not in the same class with another young woman who as a perfectorial street walker and attends the same ball, with the same end in view the only different being that the essent so found must pay for the pleasure of her company. It sats they are not in the same class, and that there are excuses in the case of the first young woman. At takes the other and of the first young woman, at the case of the discussion, and finally finishes the argument and maintains his opinion by the force of the classification of the willings to apologize and the that all point he is willing to apologize and car for the resulted which was fund necessar, to his confect after the aforementianed maintainer of opinion. Will Tak Sty needde?

Struction, S. I., March 4. Rumment beaution of the month of the confect after the aforementianed maintainer of opinion. Will Tak Sty needde?

A is a caul. The two individuals which he con Probablicants are moved to resume polit - tars are not comparable. A should at one apole out activity in countles where elect one take | gize to B, and never dare to speak again to the young woman who went to the ball without an secort, that is, if he had any particular young woman

CANADA.

Friction Over the Failure of the High Commission-The Reform of the Senate. MONTREAL, March 12 .- I learn on good au-

thority that there have been frequent interchanges of communications between the Gov-ernment at Ottawa and the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London during the past fortnight, chiefly relating to the reports that have reached the British Colonial Office concerning the effect of the failure of the High Commission on Canadian sentiment. Notwithstanding that all the correspondents of London journals in Canada described the feeling over here as one of great and keen disarpointment, an effort is now being made to create the impression that there is great rejoicing over the fact that the markets to the south are still closed to the luckless Canadian producer. It seems almost needless to say that this is very far from the truth, but it suits the politicians at Ottawa to have it believed. The exports of Canadian produce to England have fallen off by several millions of deliars during the past three months in spite of the efforts made by the Government and private enterprise to force sales. Coming at the same time with the closing of their hopes that the oming season would have seen a brisk trade across the border, the disappointment has been doubled, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, there is a feeling abroad that Canada's only remedy for the chronic unrest in which the country is kept is to assume entire freedom of

country is kept is to assume entire freedom of action in her relations with other countries, more particularly with that to the south.

The evils of the present system are making themselves apparent in many ways. At the present moment there is friction between the provincial Legislature of British Columbia, the Dominion Government at Ottawa and the Colonial Office in London, arising out of the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation of the first named. The British Government finds its policy with regard to China and Japan hampered by the exclusion policy offBritish Columbia, and is bringing pressure to bear on Ottawa to induce the latter to modify its alien legislation to suit the exigencies of England's Chinese and Japanese policy. But the British Columbia workingmen, who curlously enough are largely emigrants from England, think more of their own interests than of high politics and insist on being protected against Chinese and Japanese cheap labor. This places Ottawa in a dilemma, for if it coerces Victoria to please London it may drive the former into resistance and perhaps secession; while if it fails to satisfy London the value of Canada as an "ally" of England, as it is becoming the fashion to say, is just a trifle doubtful.

Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid Laurier is eleverly is becoming the fashion to say, is just a trills doubtful.

Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid Laurier is cleverly diverting public attention from a too inconvenient contemplation of these matters by setting his party organs at the Senate. The provincial legislatures in the hands of the so-called Liberal majorities have, at the invitation of Ottawa, been formulating demands for the reform of the Senate, and these demands, oined to the claim of the party organs, are to be the ror popul, with whose wishes Sir Wilfrid will hasten to comply. The Senate, unfortunately for itself, became a purely partisan body during the twenty-seven years that the nominations to it were in the hands of the Tory party, and since the advent of the present Laurier Government to office it has exercised its power in a partisan manner. At one moment the cry was "Down with the Senate," but the infiltration of converted Tories into the Laurier Government has led to more conservative views that will go no further than mening it. In what way this process will be carried out, whether in making the Senate elective for life or for a term, whether by the voic of the provincial legislatures or by topular vote, or whether the power of nomination as it exists now, will some cheeks, shall continue, remains to be seen. The chief noint of interest in this matter is the way in which so great a constitutional change as this will involve can be brought about without clashing with the prerogatives of the suzerala power, and being used as a step toward the complete independence of Canada from alien centrol and interference, a matter about which nearly every Canadian is thinking and a good many are talking, notwithstanding the pleasant assurances of the Canadian High Commissioner in London to the British Colonial Sceretary. oubtful.
Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid Laurier is eleverly

EXAMINATION OF REAR ADMIRALS It Is Merely a Routine Performance Re quired by the Statutes.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- To correct a misapprehension that appears to exist in some quarters respecting the action of the Navy Department in ordering the physical and profes-sional examinations of Real Admirals Sampson and Schley, the following statement was made public by the department to-day:

"Section 1.403 of the Revised Statutes pro rides that no officer shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the navy, until he has been examined by a board of naval surgeons and pronounced physically qualified perform all his duties at sea, except when sical disqualification was recasioned by inds received in the line of duty. On March 10 the department wrote an order

"On March 10 the department wrote an order to Admiral Sampson, who is at sea in command of the North Atlantic fleet, directing him to be physically examined in accordance with this statute, and on the same day sent an order to Admiral Schley, who is in Washington, to report at the navy yard for the same examination. Both these examinations are simply physical examinations, ordered in the regular routine way, in compliance with the Statute, and have no relation to the Sampson-Schley controversy.

and have no relation to the Sampson-Schley controverss.

"The mental, moral and professional examinations of all the officers of flag rank, including both Admirals Sampson and Schley, will be conducted in exactly the same way for them all by a toard appointed by the department and composed of Admirals McNair, Howell and Howlson, the two former being at the head of the list of Rear Admirals and the third senior to both Sampson and Schley."

Come In. Lutch!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please add to our roster the name Lutch Nick, who votes in Jer er City Heights, N. J. 555 EAST 151ST STREET. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Web Ow and

Fro Blush are a couple of Kansans who may deserve

Topeks, Kan., March 10. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir You have per sistently neglected to mention Hi Bumbli, who is the unopposed candidate for Council in the Second ward of this city. Milt Dilts is on the same ticket

TROY, O., March 11. A British Sun Worshipper.

From the Haitings and St. Leonard's Mad.

Some months ago a house was rented near Hast-ings by an old English gentleman whose marked eccentricities excited the curiosity of his neighbors. Every day at noon the occupant parades in his front garden, arrayed in extraordinary attire. On his head he wears a turban fashioned of cloth of gold and costly materials of indian fabrication. His body is perfectly naked, with the exception of a babba of coolie loin cloth. His feet are shod with richly wrought sandals, the binding strape of which are embellished with priceless gems, which flash and sparkle with rare and dazzling brilliancy. On emerg-ing from his house he first prays to the sun, which he apostrophizes as the Father of Light and Good. Subsequently he prestrates himself before a quaint little structure in which a grotes jue idol, with dismond eyes, is enshrined. A large number of people witness these odd daily devotions. To some of them the old gentleman has volunteered the information that his prayers are offered for the conversion of

Tomatoes and Cancer. From the Pull Mall Guzette.

A few years ago an enment I ondon physician, on my mentioning to him tomatoes as an article of liet for myself, said, "Why do you eat iomators! I said, "Why not?" He said, "Well, I think that there are grave reasons for thinking it possible that eating tomatoes increases, if it does not producthe liability to cancer. I do not say positively that It strikes a layman as a fact, that the consumption

of tomatoes has increased as much in England of late years as has cancer.

Wherein America Is Behind the World. From the Sunshine,

Every one sees the famous piles of Mitla, the se called "Mosaic Palaces," who tours Mexico, and that s about one "American" to every fifty English thirty Germans and twenty French and Ital ians, all from across the water. Yet these nobie monuments of earliest America, are not a hundredth part as well known in the United States as Ninevch per Legard.

From the London Daily Chronicle,

The new rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster mon Armitage Robinson, will add something to dignity, as well as to the scholarship, of the Chapter. Canon Robinson fulfilled all the expectations of the moderately High Church section of the congregation. He made his obcisance to the altar

TO EXPLORE ALASKA.

Two Military Expeditions Organized for Work the Coming Spring and Summer

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Orders for the organization of two military exploring expeditions to go to Alaska in the coming spring and summer were issued by the War Department to-day. One of these will be officially known as the Cook Inlet exploring expedition. Its personnel will be Cart. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Charles P. Elliott, United States Army, retired; First Lieut, H. O. Learnard, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. J. C. Castner, Fourth Infantry: an acting Assistant Surgeon, a Commissary Sergeant; Sergt. William Yanert, Eighth Cavalry; another Sergeant, a Corporal, eleven enlisted men. whom five must be cooks, and two privates of the Rospital Corps. Capt. Glenn will command. The expedition will take enough surplies and equipment to last until Nov. 10. is expected to reach Tvoonok, Cook Inlet, Alaska, about April 15, where a camp and depot will be established. On the way a small detachment will be left at Portage Bay. Prince William Sound, to explore, survey, establish and mark the trail from that point to a camp located at the head of Knik Arm. From the permanent camp at Tyoonok detachments will be sent to explore the country to the north-ward by way of the Matankusa, Sushitna, Yedno and Kuskokvim rivers, for the moat di-rect and practicable route from lidewater to the crossings of the Tanana River, and from the crossings of the Tanana River, and from these crossings northward to the military posts on the Yukor, at Rampert and Circle City. One detachment will explore the west bank of Cook Inter from one didewater to the head of navigation of the Sushina River for the most practicable ovariand trail.

The other party will be known as the Copper River Exploring Expedition. It will be commanded by Capt. W. R. Abercrombic, Second

The other party will be known as the Copper River Exploring Expedition. It will be commanded by Capt. W. R. Abererombie. Second Infantry. The others in the party will be an acting assistant surgeon, a hospital steward, a Commissary Sergeant, two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of infantry, of whom two must be cooks. This excedition will be supplied also to Nov. 20. It will proceed to Valdez, on Prince William Sound, about April 15, and establish a camp and detot. From Valdez the expedition will open up a military road to Copper litver and thence to Eacle City. The route outlined from the coast to Eagle City will be surveyed and triangulated, elevations, degreesions and other fealated, elevations, depressions and other fea-tures being noted and properly marked. One of the most important features of this expedi-tion will be the selection by Capt. Abererombia of locations at Valdez, Copper Centre, the cross-ing of the upper Copper, the crossing of the Tanana, the head of Forty-Mile Creek and at Ing of the head of Forty-Mile Creek and at Such other points as he may in his judgment deem proper, for military reservations. These deem proper is a surveyed and laid out. reservations will be surveyed and laid out. The general directions, for both expeditions

The general directions, for both expeditions are as follows:

"This expedition will cover as much territory as possible and will collect and incorporate in the reports all information that may be valuable to the development of the country explored, regarding topographical features, available routes of travel, leasible routes for railroad construction, adaptability for agriculture and stock raising mineral resources, timber, fuel, food products and the stock less sailed for food and transportation purposes, and the number, location and condition of suited for food and transportation rurposes, and the number, location and condition of the natives of the territory explored. Maps and thotographs will accompany all reports. The commanding officer of the expedition is authorized to employ the necessary Indians, natives of Alaska, for duty with the expedition as guides, for such periods of time as may be necessary. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation."

AMERICAN LINE TO TURKEY. The First Steamer Introduces American

Flour in the Constantinople Markets. WASHINGTON, March 17.-The new steamship established by Barber & Co. of New York, is aiready attracting the antagonism of older but ess direct lines. In a letter to the State Department Consul Charles M. Dickinson of Constantinople says:

The first steamer, the Athalie, has come with 15,000 bags of American flour and gone with a good share of Constantinople, Smyrna and Greeian freight. The Britannie and Cape Comorin of this line are already on their way onded with American machinery, oil and other goods, and the Stalheim will follow. If American exporters will give this new line their business for Mediterranean ports it will soon be a permanent success and open excellent, markets for American goods in Turkey. Bulgaria, Roumania and southern Russia. The new line will need American patronage, for the Cunard and three other companies carrying freight to the United States by transshipment at Liverpool have already combined, and orders have come from Liverpool to make any cut in rates that may be necessary to kill the Yankee line? The opinion here is unanimous that if direct communication can be maintained American merchants and manufacturers will soon have a substantial share of the business of this region.

The appearance of American flour in the Constantinople market had an immediate effect. It is the talk of the town, "says Consul Dickinson," Fully 80 per cent, of the bakers and consulmers are asking for it, and this Conconsulmers are asking for it, and this Conconsulmers are asking for it, and this Con-The new line will need American patronage, "It is the talk of the town," says Consul Dickness." Fully 80 per cont. of the bakers and consumers are asking for it, and this Consulate General has been visited by several of the leading flour dealers, who are anxious to purchase or secure the agency for American flour. The local millers have reduced their price for grinding 50 per cent. in order to meet the new competition, but they cannot succeed, for they have neither the clean assorted wheat, nor the improved machiners with which to equal the American product. But they do not propose to have the market cut from under them without a struggle. To this end the aid of the customs officers was invoked and about 7 per cent. of the Athalic's cargo was condemned as 'deleterious to health,' but upon representations made by the Consul the Grand Vizler set aside the ruling of the customs officials and directed that the flour be delivered, a chemical analysis to follow."

INSPECTION OF MEAT IN GERMANY. The New Law Relating to the Importation

of Cattle and Meat Products. WASHINGTON, March 17.-The text of the new law of the German Empire concerning the slaughter of cattle and the inspection of meat which was presented to the Reichstag for constitutional confirmation on Feb. 17, has been received by the Agricultural Department. The provisions relating to the importation of cattle and meat products, of particular interest to the

American producers, are as follows:
"Meat imported to the interior of a region is subjected to the laws of import duties and will be inspected by the customs officer in cooperation with the inspectors. Exception is made in case the meat can be proved to have already

in case the meat can be proved to have already been inspected in the country, under the proper regulations, and is definitely marked for immediate direct transit.

"The importation of meat shall only be permitted at specially designated customs offices. For the local trade in small frontier towns, as well as that of fairs and markets in the frontier districts, meat may be entered by order of the provincial authorities without the inspection proceedings, or other relief may be grained.

"The inspection of pork must include the special examination for trichine. The Bundesrath is empowered to prohibit the importation of meat which cannot be proved to be bositively harmless to the health of human beings at the time of importation.

"Horse meat shall only be imported or sold when marked so as to be distinctively known as horse, flesh. Meat imported from foreign countries is to be marked as being foreign meat. The importation or sale of meats prepared in any way so as to be detrimental to health is prohibited.

"The places where meats may be imported, the fees for inspection and all regulations in regard to the trade in such meats shall be fleed by the Hundesrath."

regard to the trade in such meats shall be fixed by the Bumlesrath."

TROPHIES OF THE SPANISH WAR. Proposed Distribution of the Guns Captured by the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Trophy Board,

onsisting of Commander F. W. Dickins of the avy and Major George H. Hopkins, military aide to the Secretary of War, have made their report upon the proper distribution to be made of the guns and other trophies captured from the Spanish in the war. The report shows that the number of guns in the custody of the War Department is 141, all but it of which are now Department is 141, all but it of which are now in this country. There are 56 guns in the possession of the Navy bepartment, and the board recommends the following distribution. That the captured guns taken from the Spanish ships and now in the castedy of the Navy bepartment—four from the Vizzaya, four from the Maria Teresa, and two from the Oquendo—ba delivered to the War Department: that the eight cannon captured at the Morro Castle now in the possession of the War Department, be delivered to the navy; that the five mortars captured at Morro Castle in the War Department; that the mic guns captured at the battery east of the Morro, seven guns and two mortars captured at La Estella battery, now in the possession of the army, be delivered to the navy, and that all other coaptured guns in the possession of either department be rotained there. The board declares that the captured guns are of no value except as trophes. ment be retained there. The hoard declares that the captured guns are of no value except as trophics.

MORE SEARCHING FOR ANDREE Prof. Nathorst Will Lead an Expedition to

the East Greenland Coast. It is said that Baron Nordenskield has in his dining room, at Stockholm, a photograph of the ascent of Andrée's balloon and an empty space beside it to which he pointed recently as he said to a visitor:

"A photograph of Andrée's landing will be hung there, for I am firmly convinced that he will return."

His confidence is shared by Nansen and most other Scandinavians who have had exprising therefore to hear that they this season to continue their quest for the trepid aeronaut. The leading search tarty will be under the command of Prof Nati orst who thinks it likely that Andree and his

orst who thinks it likely that Andree and his
two companions. Strindberg and Franks
reached the coast of East Greenland and are still
alive in that region, where they may be subsisting on music oven and other animals to be
found there.

The Professor will accordingly start in June
next and try to force a cassake through the he
harrier to the East Greenland coast. If Andrée is there and was able to bush on to any
magnailk in 60° N. lat. he is all right for they
is a Danish station at that point among the
most northern Eskimos of the east love this
when she makes her annual visit next summer. So Natherst will not visit that part the
const that will push much further north, by
Cape Bismarck if possible, and if he little and
trace of Andrée there he proposes to us further north by sledge. The fromst letwern
Cape Bismarck and Independence hav has
not been explored and if the Professor has occasion to make the previous dedge surprehe will have a fine opportunity to fill in a long
stretch of Greenland's outline that is still unknown.

Mr. Hammer, a merchant of Christians of

Mr. Hammer, a merchant of Christiania, is equipping, at his own expense, the steam whaler Recla for the journey, and money is now raising in Sweden for the other extenses of the expedition. Nathorst may find it neessary to winter in Greenland, as the difficult navigation in the ice-choked coast waters may prevent the return of his vessel this seas m.

THE ISTHMUS CANO.

Senator Frye Declares That the Nicaragua Route Is the Most Feasible. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Frye, Chair-

man of the Committee on Commerce and one of the conferees on the River and Harbor tall, who reported the provision finally agreed upon as a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal scheme added to the bill by the Senate will not be one of the guests of the Panama Canal Company on the proposed trip to the isthmus next month. "I have been engaged in a consideration of this canal project more or less all the time for nearly twenty-five years, and am satisfied that whatever entertainment the Panama Canal Company may afford the members of Congress on that trip, it cannot give them any information they do not have now or which is not much more accessible here. I was a menter of a committee of the House of Representatives early in President Hayes's Administration that investigated the canal question. At that time there was talk of De Lesseps making a sea level canal, but we very soon satisfied oursea level canal, but we very soon satisfied ourselves that that was out of the question. Then
we tackled the Chagres River, and came to the
conclusion that no force man could exercise
would control that stream. God Almight
might harness it, but man could not. Both
hove schemes have since been abandoned, and
now they talk about making a canal to consist
of a series of lakes or reservoirs. Our committee unanimously came to the consission
that the Nicaragua Canal was the most feasible
route across the isthmus.

"The committee never made a report because
the Chairman, Mr. W. S. King of Minnessta, was
unable to get the floor to present it. The only

"The committee never made a report because the Chairman, Mr. W. S. King of Minnesota, was unable to get the floor to present it. The only tangible result of the committee's work was the establishment of a coaling station on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. I became convinced that the United States ought to have one there and drew up a resolution declaring that fact, and the committee adouted it. I took it to Secretary Thompson of the Navy Department and showed it to him as the expression of the views of our committee. It struck him as a good thing to have, and he proceeded at ones to secure the station. That was, all the committee accomplished."

Senator Free will leave Washington Friday and spend Saturday and Sanday with C. A. Griscenin Philadelphia. Thence he will go to his home in Maine. In the latter part of April he will be the guest of honor at a dinner to da given by the Chamber of Commerce of New York in recognition of his services in securing the appropriation in the River and Harbor off just passed for a forty-foot channel to the sea from New York harbor. He will also be entertained by the Independent Club of Buffalo and extend his trib to Anr Arbor, where he will address the students of Michigan University.

THE LAS GUASIMAS FIGHT.

Gen. Wheeler Files His Statement at the War Department. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Gen. Whener's statement regarding the fight at Las Guasimas

and his connection with it was filed by him t day with Adjt.-Gen. Corbin. It was addressed to the Secretary of War, and, in the absence Secretary Alger from the city, Gen. Corbin -and he had no authority to give it publicity. Gen Wheeler said that he prepared and filed that statement pursuant to a suggestion from tick. Miles, whose testimony before the War Investigating Commission to the effect that the Lasticussimas fight was entered into in violation of orders was based upon statements from ton. Lawton. In view of the testimony before that commission, Gen. Miles told Gen. Whitelet that some sort of notice should be taken of it. In this Gen. Wheeler concurred, and the statement in question was the result. Gen. Wheeler soft that in deference to the request of the War Department officials he would not give the statement of the control of the world of the war Department officials he would not give the statements of the war property of ats to the press until the return of Secretari

FOLUNTEERS TO QUIT CUBA.

Alger to the city

Ward and Plant Lines of Steamers Esgaged to Bring Them Home.

Washington, March 17 .- The War Departnent, in order to speedily bring home from Cuba the volunteer troops that will be mustered out. has chartered three steamers, the Hayana, Florida and Vigilar eta. to supplement the regular transport services and in addition has contracted with the Plant line to carry troops on its Havana-Tampa line. The first of the chartered steamers to go in service will be the Havana, which will leave service will be the Havana, which will leave Havana to-morrow for Savannah with the Second Louislana Regiment. The Florida, together with the regular transport Meade, will probably be utilized in taking the first foxas Volunteers to Galveston. The Plantline steamers will bring to Tampa four companies of sedders each trip, making a regiment and a half a week. These troops will be taken from Tampa to Savannah by rail.

HELPING THE CUBIN POOR.

sands Without Homes, Food or Clothes. William Willard Howard, general manager of

he Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, arrived in this city yesterday from Cuba. He comes hame to purchase agricultural implements and see is or the industrial relief station which he estable lished at Guines, in the province of Havan L He left the station in charge of Theodore V. Barton of Brooklyn, who was called to the ast week to make a practical beginning of the work. Mr. Howard will return to Cuta to gard tend the work as soon as practicable. He said

resterday:

"The condition of the wislows and orphins is in the highest degree distressing. There are many thousands of these poor creature—are dering about without homes or find or a loss to cover them. Their future for good or is evil is in the hands of the American restaurance where the hands of the American restaurance are prepared to creation in Cuba and the funds are prepared to creation there as extractly as funds are available."

Yale's Maxim Guns.

New Haven, March 17. The Maxim cuss which Yale gave to the cruiser Yale have been voted by Congress to the university and to be available, of course, for the sampley service in case of war. A site for them has ret been selected. A movement is on best to creet, as a general Yale memorial, a status of Nathan Hale on the Yale campus, and to the Maxim guns permanently at its less of a plan is in the bands of a new special computer, which is now trying to seeine by the pressions of opinion from as many admits, a the subject as possible.

Ladies Ask for the Control of a Midway. Tolepo, O., March 17 - The women of Ones, have filed a petition with the Centennial Commission requesting that at the coming of a ra-tion to be given at Tologo the combine conches dance be forbidden. The ladic to-quest that the "Midway" be given over 12 their exclusive control. They promise an edu-cational show.